SPAIN.

EING ALFONSO TO RESPECT PROVINCIAL CUS TOMS AND RIGHTS-CHEERED BY THE

MADRID, Jan. 24, 1875. King Alfonso, in his two proclamations of yesterday, promises to respect the fueros of the whom the revolution induced to join Don Carlo to return to their comraces in the army of Spain.

The King to-day reviewed 40,000 troops at Peralta and was warmly cheered by the soldiers as they marched by.

BUMORS OF A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE KING GRANT AN IMPEDIMENT. AND DON CARLOS.

MADRID. Jan. 24, 1875. Various rumors are in circulation here of a compromise with Don Carlos.

FRENCH ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY. PARIS, Jan. 24, 1875. The French authorities on the Spanish frontier have seized a convoy of arms destined for the Car-

ITALY.

GENERAL GARIBALDI IN THE CAPITAL-CORDIAL WELCOME FROM THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE PEOPLE.

ROME, Jan. 24, 1875. General Garibaldi landed at Civita Vecchia yesterday evening. He was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the people and conducted through the town by a torchlight pro-

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN BOME.

He was met at the railway station by the Mayor and members of the municipality and cordially welcomed to the city. Several workmen's accieties formed a procession with bands and escerted the

Immense crowds lined the streets and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm as the General passed. ALL QUIET.

No disorder of any kind marred the demonstra

FHE GARIBALDI FUROR INCREASING IN BOME-THE GENERAL FORCED TO ESCAPE FROM HIS PRIENDS.

ROME. Jan. 24-Evening. The most extravagant demonstrations of popular feeling were made at Garibaldi's reception

and drew him to the hotel. The crowd around the hotel was so great that Garibaldi was obliged to leave incognito and proceed to a private

He is expected to be present Monday night in the Chamber of Deputies and will probably speak during the debate on the arrests of republicans.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 25-5:80 A. M. The meeting of the liberal members of Parliament to select a leader for the party is appointed for February 8.

MEXICO.

THE ENGLISH DEBT NOT ACKNOWLEDGED-A SPANISH GENERAL WHO CHANGED HIS POLITICS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17, 1875. \
(Viā Havaņa.)

The Diario (official) denies the signing of any

socument recognizing the English debt, adding that such a coutract never will be signed. A CHANGE OF SERVICE, BUT NOT EXTRAORDINARY. The Federalista proves that the Carlist General. Egana, served with the imperialists in Mexico

during the war. KANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PORMER STATE IN-DORSES THE MESSAGE AND POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT AND EULOGIZES GENERAL SHERI-

The following resolutions were passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 66 to 26, the debate lasting from Friday evening until one A. M. yes-

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Louisiana at its recent convention, and while engaged in orderly and lawful process of organizing, was invaded by a mob, which violently interrupted its proceedings, prevented its organization and lorebly took possession of its halt;

and.
Whereas, a majority of the said Legislature did thereupon appeal to the Governor of the State for protection;

and.

Whereas, the Governor of the State for protection; and.

Whereas, the Governor did immediately respond to add request for protection, and by the assistance of the military force of the United States there present under constitutional regulstion upon the President, did reinstance said Legislature in peaceful possession of its nall, whereas, the right of a Legislature to assemble and, whereas, the right of a Legislature to assemble and peaceful perfect its organization and from violence is a fundamental right of all legislature bodies at all and whatever cost; therefore, be it according to the President of the United States in relation to the condition of affairs in Louisiana as able, fair and convincing, and as containing a triumphant vindication of his official action in the premises.

"Lessowed, That we have the highest confidence in the valor, patriotism and integrity of Lieutenant General Sheridau, and that he can depend upon the support of the loyal people of this nation in the performance of his duties in upholding the constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to

country.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to Lieutenant General Sheridan and to sur Senators and representatives in Congress.

CHURCH BURNED IN HARTFORD.

ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE OF WORLD CONSUMED BY FIRE-HEAVY LOSSES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24, 1875. St. Patrick's church in this city, the Rev. James Hughes, Vicar General of this Catholic diocese. pastor, was destroyed by fire early this morning. It was a freestone edifice, capable of seating 2,300 people, and was dedicated in December, 1851. Its

mait stood was considered worth \$150,000. The walls are standing, but will probably have to be taken down.

The fire broke out soon after three o'clock A. M. and attracted an immense crowd of spectators, who watched with eager interest as the flames crept up the tower and spire, a distance of 200 feet, and finally enveloped the cross, the sight being the grandest in pyrotechnics ever witnessed in Hartford. Among the valuable church property destroyed, which included all the sacred emblems of worship, was imported music valued at a large sum, which the pastor had secured during a period of over twenty years. All the valuable outlidings adjoining, the convent, schoolhouse, &c., were uninjured.

The insurance is as follows:—

On the building—in the Ætna, of Hartford, \$15,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$5,000; Phoenix. of Hartford, \$15,000; North Fittish, \$10,000; Scottish Commercial, \$10,000; Home, of New York, \$10,000; Lancashire, \$5,000. On the large organ—North British, \$5,000.

Total, \$70,000.
On the large organ—North British, \$5,000.
On the small organ—Springfield Fire, \$500.
Grand total of insurance, \$75,500.

Grand total of insurance, \$75,500.

The building will be replaced at once.

The origin of the fire is in some doubt, the insurance people telleving that there was some eareet in the furnace flues, and the pastor thinking it was the work of an incendiary.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1875. Despatches from Butte, Plumas and Sierra counties, report that a heavy shock of earthquake was felt at lour o'clock this morning.

VASQUEZ TO HANG. Yesterday the bandit Vasquez was sentenced to be hung March 19. A motion for a new trial was denied.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR CLOUD. Indian affairs are very threatening in the neighborhood of Biko, Nev., and it has been found necessary to remove lamilies from Fahrangar Valley to Hiko Mudy and Plochs, for salety. It is ascertained from the Indians themselves that since last July fliteen white men have been killed by the savages, who have been driving of cattle in that neighborhood lately, and the settlers in the valley think they will attempt to carry out their threat to drive the whites from the valley entirely. Application has been made at Ploche for men and arms to assist the people of Hiko.

SUPPERRIES RELIEVED.

Relief has been forwarded from all parts of the State to the Maryville sufferers.

THE SOUTHERN FACIFIC RALEGOD.

Much excitement prevails at los Angelos about the proposed change in route of the Southern Pacific Raliford. borhood of Biko, Nev., and it has been found

WASHINGTON.

Partisan Lukewarmness in the Republican Caucus.

The Shadow of the Third Term Darkening the Future.

A Movement to Declare Against His Hope

of Re-Election. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1875. THE REPUBLICAN COUNCILS LUKEWARM-NO PLEDGES TO BE SUBMITTED TO-RADICAL COURAGE MODERATED-THE THIRD TERM

PRESIDENT FEARED AND DETESTED.

SENTIMENT PARALYZING THE PARTY-THE

The republican caucus begins to assume some of the leatures of a decaying protracted meeting. The faithful and truly loyal meet together night after night with painful zeal. Mr. Mayoard is no lack of speakers, most of them members whose diffidence prevents their voices from being heard in the House, but all of them inflamed with sentiments of the most exalted loyalty. Unfortunately the more they speak the less effect they produce, and the number of republion continually increases. Last night's caucus was particularly disheartening to any one who has a spark of patriotic leeling. The Speaker was absent, and while a few Southern patriots were fervently attempting to arouse the feeling of the faithful to the dangers of the situation and the horrible frequency of Southern outrages, a number of members, of whom better things have been expected, stood around on the floor, and it was suspected from their frequent and indecorous laughter, were telling each other funny stories. It must have pained Mr. Maynard and Judge Tremain to notice among hese frivolous souls Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, Ellis H. Roberts, Phelps, Hale, of Maine, and a number of others—in fact, the of the republican side of House. Mr. Tremain's vigorous argument for the binding nature of a caucus did not seem to affect these triflers, and it is not surprising that one of the most eminent carpet-baggers was reminded by this unseemly spectacle of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, it must have grievously discouraged, hear one of the outsiders remark that they might as well fiddle, because the fire from so far did not seem to be very serious.

One of the most exhibitrating events of the

evening was the appearance on the floor of a new member, who fills the place of a deceased and having only about six weeks to serve addressed the caucus twice on the same evening with uncommon, though sad to say, meffective eloquence. The caucus determined dilatory motion upon any measure before the House. As to a policy, no agreement was arrived at, and it is very well understood that a large number of republicans, and those the ablest and most sensible men or the party, have determined to refuse to bind themselves to support or to vote blindly for any measure which the caucus may choose to adopt. If the caucus rule is insisted on they will not remain. It is possible, therefore, that even the prohibition of dilatory motions may not be carried out, if any violent measures should be adopted by the caucus and carried into the House. There is still talk of a strong policy and of bills

for two years' appropriations for the army, for provisional governments for five Southern States, for a revival of the Martial Law act and for the establishment of a new revolution in Arkansas; but the courage of the independent republicans increases, and it is just now doubtfut whether such a series of measures, or any one of them can be carried in the House. It is noticed that the Senate caucus, which for a while ruled and began to dictate a policy, has assumed a less awe-inspiring attitude. The Vice President, who ling moderation, and the great success in the country of his letter and of other expressions of his well known opinions against a third term and in favor of a conciliatory policy even a few people bold enough to whisper that the republicans have made a blunder in not impeaching General Grant, and, though such a thought is not openly expressed, it is very genside that the President is almost the soie obstacle in the way of a successful campaign in 1876. It is seen that the democrats are not united on a general policy for the country and that every attempt to unite them breaks down. "The only point on which they can hope to appeal to the country without fatal disferences among themselves," said an eminent republican yesterday, "is non-interference in the South, and if we allow them to make that point they will beat us without doubt, but if we were wise we should cut that ground from under them. We could very well afford to repeal the enforcement acts, which are South, and then we should be able to face the democrats and defeat them, for that and the third term are the only points on which our own party would split, and on which the country would not support us; and without federal intererence in the Southern States the third term fades away and becomes ridiculous."

It is odd that from whichever side people here consider the political problem, the third term stands in the way. There is no doubt in the minds of the most astute republicans that a clear and outright declaration by the President against a third term, made authoritatively and published to the country in the express language by the Vice President alone, for that matter, would go very far to redeem the republican defeat of last fail. Every member of Congress has a wide correspondence with his most important constituents, and all have reason to know and to dread the effect of the leeling against a third term upon their fortunes-all exceps the southern republicans. That is to say, ii the President should openly declare against : third term they would probably begin to set their houses in order. It would not be surprising if an attempt were made to unite the leading republicans in and out of Congress, before the session closes, in some definite and public expression against a third term, so as to set the people's minds at ease upon this question. Dread of the Prestdent's displeasure and its annoying consequences to themselves alone prevents such a declaration, for nobody here—literally nobody—any longer pretends to doubt that the President does mean a third term. Those who oppose it have no doubt upon the subject; those who savor it are for the most part suent, taking their cue from the President himself.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1875. RECOGNITION OF THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT AN-TICIPATED.

It is said by one of the most prominent republican Senators that during the present week a joint resolution will be introduced recognizing the Keliogg government, irrespective of Pinenback's admission as a Senator from Louisiana, and that a military Governor for Lou-

isians or for any other Southern State, as some have privately suggested, is out of the question. General Sheridan will remain at New Orleans without limit as to time

THE NEW SENATE RULE FOR THE FACILITATION

OF BUSINESS ON THE CALENDAR.

The recent order of the Senate provides that, after the call for resolutions shall have passed, business on the calendar shall, during the morning hour, be called for by committees so from day to day; but no committee der this order the calendar will soon be cleared of a large number of bills, many of which have been there since last session. Thus far about twenty-five bills from the Committees on Finance, Commerce and Military Affairs have been acted upon, and the next call will be upon the Navai Committee, which has but eight or ten bills. Then follows, in the order named, the Judiciary Committee, 14 bills; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 10; Committee on Public Lands, 20; on Private Land Claims. 4; Indian Affairs, 13; Pensions, 32; Revolutionary Claims, 5; Claims, 31; District of Columbia, 11; Patents, 5; Public Buildings and Grounds, 7: Territories, 6: Railroads, 4: Mines and Mining. Other minor committees have one or two bills each, making any aggregate of about two hundred bills upon the calendar.

LEGISLATION NEEDED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIANS-NO LEGAL PUNISHMENT FOR CERTAIN CRIMINALS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written the following letter, which is self-explanatory:-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OPFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith a report from C. P. Birkett, United States indian Agent for the Ponca Indians, in Daketa Territory, dated January 13, 1875, giving additional facis in connection with the murder of two Ponca Indians, on the Yankton reserve, by Santee Sloux Indians, together with the correspondence had with Major J. G. Grassman, Indian Agent at Yankton, on the subject. This crime having been committed by Indians on an Indian reservation there is no existing statute of law under which the purty accused of the murder can be brought to trial and punished if found guilty. This case is only illustrative of what is frequently happening in the indian service, and the nearer to civilization the Indians come the more frequent such cases are likely to be from the fact that by civilization and restraint we debar the Indians from the exercise of their barbarous mode of punishment under the law of retailation, and thus, practically, leave those inclined to commit wrong without any restraint from fear of consequences. This office has heretofore made its report on the matter and asked that steps be taken to procure taliation, and tales, the street and tales are consequences. This office has been done of consequences. This office has been done of consequences. This office has been done of the matter and asked that steps be taken to procure legislation establishing the operation of common law upon Indian reservations, and these gecommendations have met with the lavorable indorsament of the department to Congress, out no legislation has oeen secured; and I respectfully suggest that this case and its bearings be low-ared to Congress as an illustration of the difficulties constantly increasing in the Indian service by reason of the absence of law. Very respectfully, THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

RECEPTION TO THE SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA GIVEN BY MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS-PRESIDENT GRANT, MEMBIRS OF THE CABINET, CONGRESSMEN AND OTHER PROMI-NENT PERSONS AMONG THE GUESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1875. At an early hour last evening the elegant restdence of Mr. George W. Childs was aglow with light, and there were gathered beneath his roof vate the. Not only were Congressmen from almost every State in our Union present in the distinguished company, but England also had her proper representation by the presence of the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Caithness and William Hepworth Dixon, the distinguished author, along with several of their personal iriends. The entire company comprised about three hundred and fifty gentlemen.

The most distinguished of these were President Grant, Vice President Wilson, Gen-W. W. Belknap, Secretary of Marshall Jeweil, Postmaster General; George H. Williams, Attorney General; Hon. John Scott, of Pennsylvan:a; Judge W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Governor Wells, of Missouri; Congressmen Foot, of lilinois; Field, of Michigan; Harris, of Virginia; Young, of Florida; Burchard, of Illinois; Kasson, of Iowa; Hawley, of Connecticut, and Smith, or Ohio. A special train Connecticut, and Smith, or Ohio. A special train from Baltimore brought J. W. Garrett, Prestdent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the trustees of the Johns Hopkius lund, and many other prominent citizens of Maryland. A special train from New York brought with it Mr. H. J. Jewett, President of the New York and Eric Railway; Mr. Robert L. Stuart, Mr. William Orion, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Mr. Thomas Murphy, of New York, and Mr. C. C. Waite. Mr. Alexander T. Stewart sent a telegram that his feeble health would not permit him to be present, and subsequently a telegram of similar import was received from Mr. William H. Vanderbillt.

In addition to the above named gentlemen Gov-

In addition to the above named gentlemen Governor Hartranit was present accompanied by ex-Governors Bigler and Curtio. Governor Joel Parker, oi New Jersey, was also present. Mr. Gosnorn, Director General of the American Centennial Exposition, arrived at about tea o'clock, accompanied by other members of the Commission and the Board of Finance.

The entertainment was strictly of a social order, the gentlemen present being the guests of the Saturoay Night Club, one of the oldest and most celebrated social and literary organizations in this city. It is the custom for some member of the Club to give an entertainment to all the other members every Saturday night, and Mr. Childs brought the season to its climax by securing in his residence the presence of so distinguished a company as was gathered last evening to eploy his neeral nospitality. An elegant collation in the main dhing hall brought in closer intimacy all the prominent gentlemen present. Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, was absent from the table, owing to injuries caused by an accident in Washington. The collation was produgal in the extreme, and happily was not stiffly supplemented by the usual dull speeches or toasts. The evening passed away in an informal though highly convivial manuer, all topics being studiously avoided, save those of a strictly social nature. The Presidential party will return to Washington to-night.

THE WRECKED MEDIATOR.

MOST OF THE CARGO REMOVED TO NEW YORK-THE VESSEL BREAKING UP.

SQUAN BEACH, N. J., Jan. 24, 1875. The Mediator's cargo, except that portion composed of hay and iron, has been taken to New York by the Coast Wrecking Company. The vessel was breaking up at the last report, which was received at five this alternoon, and the wreckers have withdrawn. There is a light south wind, but heavy weather and a high sea.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24, 1875. The roof of Charles Dean's carriage depository. the corner of Parkman and North Grove streets, was crushed in to-night by the weight or snow resting on it. Hacks and other vehicles were smashed. The loss is between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

OBSEQUIES OF AN ACTOR.

. Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1875. The funeral of the late Charles K. Fox took place at Cambridgeport this afternoon, from the residence of his brother. A large number of the dramatic profession was present. Floral tributes were conspicuous, among them a monument four feet in height, a tribute from the members of G. L. Fox's "Humpty Dumpty" troupe. The body was deposited at Mount Auburn.

FREE RAILROAD PASSES.

DO THE EARLBOADS "OWN" THE STATE LEGIS-LATURES ? -- A QUESTION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

AND DIRECTORS.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 23, 1875. To the Editor of the Herald:According to your reply to the offer of Mr. Boyd to give you a free pass over the Pennsylvania Railroad the said company would so far own

What, then, do you think of the Connecticut Legislature, every man of which has for several years past been furnished with free passes by our ratironds, especially by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, before the commencement

of the session ? Don't these companies own the Legislature ? THE TENNESSEE SENATOR-

GREAT UNCERTAINTY AMONG POLITICIANS-JOHNSON'S CHANCES OF ELECTION STILL EN COURAGING-HE REVIEWS HIS RECORD AND DEFINES HIS POLITICS-THE EFFORTS TO DE-FEAT HIM.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24, 1875. The Senatorial race is now conceived to be on the eve of its termination. Throughout it all Johnson has stood firm as a rock and has ever presented a sublime spectacle, relying alone on his stern and conscious strength and his own individual merit. While other candidates have Johnson has aroused the most remarkable enit on every occasion. Johnson has shown himself to be decidedly the choice of the people, but not of the politicians. From the very commencement of the canvass he has been relentlessly pursued by some of the other aspirants, who leared his powe and strength. The politicians have thrown every was fairly brought up little was neard but the cry of a combination against Johnson, and machina nons toward that end at once commenced and still continue. After two or three days of ballot ing it was shown that his competitors could only attain to a certain strength. A caucus of the aspirants was held, all active candidates save Ewing participating. The only object of the meeting was to beat Johnson.

BREAKING UP THE PROGRAMME. As I have already informed you, there was ar ranged a programme, which they endeavered to ranged a programme, which they endeavered to carry fully into effect yesterday, but failed by mere circumstance. Brown first withdrew from the race amid a storm of enthusiasm from the galleries. Quarles, who was thought most sanguine of reaccing the Senatorial goal, never had the ghost of a chance, really sacrificed himself, and was collowed by Stephens, who was at first thought to be the only man who could bent Johnson. This was followed by rounds of appliance. Then came the tug between Johnson and Bates, in which the latter was defeated by three of Brown's friends refusing to support him, thus disarranging the programme and creating intense leeling between Brown's and Bates' acheients. The speil was then broken by an adjournment.

programme and creating intense leeling between Brown's and Bates' acherents. The spoil was then broken by an adjournment.

Though Bates soared to forty-cight votes, within one of the number required for an election, it is generally conceded since that he cannot hope for success, the abilities of the two men is so widely contrasted. Bates is believed to-day to have lost strength. A score of the friends of both Bates and Johnson have been working with the greatest assiduity. The talk to-day is that Colonel Gus Henry, known in ante-belium times as the "Eagle Orator of Tennessee," will re-enter the race tenorrow, and that Judge James Bailey will be put in the field and Bates be swamped by a division of the votes, for it is conceded that whoever is put on the track Johnson will still continue to hold his strength solid. There is much talk also of putting Brown again in the race. Both Brown's and Stephens' friends have changed at the turn affairs have taken, being not at all anxious to see Bates elected. Brown evidently intended by his withdrawal to make capital for the race two years hence. Were Bates chosen his hopes in tillat respect would be frustrated, as Middle Tennessee cannot hope to keep a continuous succession to the senatorship. East and West Tennessee are jealous in that respect, equal division being demanded by each of three grand division being demanded by each of three grand divisions of the State, which are too much considered as separate States in One.

are too much considered as separate States in one.

CHANCES OF BATES AND JOHNSON.

It is reported that the Bates men had a caucus to-day and determined to use every effort to push him through. Bates is uniquitous, and is making desirerate strides toward achieving success. Johnson remains in his room, into which his iriends are constantly pouring. The rulings of the Speaker up to yesterday had been unlavorable to him. Whenever it was seen that his chances were appreciating a motion was made and scarcely a vote of the House was required for an adjournment; but Speaker Sond came out yesterday and said that Johnson after all, was the man for the country, and he would cast his vote for him. He was loudly applanted, and no further trouble is apprehended in that direction. Johnson seems to be ploughing through every obstacle and it is thought he will be elected to-morrow. Those of his supporters who were absent y-sterday have been te-estaphed to and requested to come at once to Nashville. Committees have, beside, been sent after them.

ANDY'S POPULARITY.

The terrible blow received in the failure to re-

every obstacle and it is thought be will be elected to-morrow. Those of his supporters who were absent y-sterday have been the eraphed to and requested to come at once to Nasnville. Committees have, beside, been sent after them.

ANDY'S POPULARITY.

The terrible blow received in the failure to reflect Carl Schurz from Missouri has had great effect in Jonnson's lavor. The people are bitterly opposed to sending weak and unknown men to washington to wrestle with the momentous questions which are to arise in the Fleidental canvass. Of all the candidates in the race Johnson and Ewing are considered most capable; Stephens, Brown and Bates ransing in the order in which they come. Constant effort has been made throughout the past week to read Johnson out of the democratic party. Those candidates who have withdrawn for the sake of harmony claim to be recresentative men of the democracy, and are disposed to inrow cold water on Johnson, because, orsooth, although the strongest candidate, siter every sort of combination has been made against him, he has not seen it to withdraw for the sake of harmony, that a more harmonious candidate might be solected, and might step into Brownlow's shoes in his steat. It has been charged that Johnson has sought in the past to make odious the ex-Confederate solder, that he has assaided the democratic party; that he is no democrat, and therefore ought not be elected Senator. These charges have been so constantly repeated to Johnson's prejudice that an ex-Confederate rolder interviewed him on the subject. In response to the question propounded, Johnson said:—

Johnson Depines his Politics.

"My whole puolic acts demonstrate that I exhausted all the powers and prerogatives of the office of the parconing power was one of the inducence of an extreme party spirit, repealed the amnesty act authorizing the President to pardon rebels. Then I tell back to the pardoning power under the some pet sendent trial was going on, my exercise of the parconing power was one of the inside and probability will b

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

THE VOTE FOR CAMDEN AND WALKER FOUAL CHANCES OF A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24, 1875. The democratic caucus for Senator has had seven ballots, and adjourned without a choice last night until Monday night. J. N. Camden and H. S. Walker have received the highest vote. The con-Walker have received the highest vote. The contest is heated and strong and lies between Walker and Camden. The average vote is—for Walker 21, Uamden 21. S. Price 10. J. L. Brannon 9 and A. L. Caperton 5. Camden or Walker will be chosen unless a compromise man is taken up. On Tuesday a formal joint ballot will be taken unless the caucus agrees upon a choice on Monday. It is believed that the republicans will vote for no democrat on joint ballot. A. L. Caperton or Juage Brannon is the strongest compromise man. The whole number of members in caucus is seventy iorty-five votes will elect a Senator on joint ballot, sixteen of these being republican.

Great excitement prevails. Of the democratic candicates all are here excepting one. A dozen more ballots may be taken before a choice is made.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

Advices from Madison are to the effect that the threatened bolt of the opponents of Mr. Carpen-

FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24, 1875. Fowler's mill, at Owego, Brown county, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$30,000; insurance LOUISIANA.

Another Political Murder in the Crescent City.

A Tax Collector Kills the Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

Damaging Evidence Against the Returning Board.

NEW ORLHANS, Jan. 24, 1875. George Paris, the Tax Collector, killed in an altercation William Weeks, Assistant Secretary of State, last night in a radical club room. He is a very intimate friend of Pinchback, at whose house he has lived for a long time. Both parties are light mulattoes, and have been leading radical politicians. The quarrel was in relation to an application which Paris had made to Kellogg for an appointment to the position of harbor master, he charging Weeks with preventing him from obtaining it. The latter was armed with a pistol, which missed fire; the former with a huge bowie knife, which he used with horrible effect, inflicting seven wounds and almost severing the victim's arm.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. The investigating committee were profoundly the evidence adduced against the action of the Re turning Board, and it is generally believed that in all pertaining to this part of the investiga tion they will indorse the report of their predecessors. Mr. Hosz, in conversation to-day, admitted that the political situation here expressed himself in favor of a new election under the control of General Speridan, and was anxious to ascertain whether it would satisfy the people. Both himself and Mr. Ferry freely credit the reports of outrage and ostracism lately prepared for the committee at the State House, and proless to have received additional private evidence as to their truth since arriving city. They are evidently bitterly prejudiced, and the latter is open in expressing his belief in the necessity of sustaining the radical party measures for the protection of the colored people. He bit-terly denounced Mr. Pheips, of New Jersey, Potter. Mr. Wheeler, during the examination yesterday, expressed himself as fully satisfied with the evidence as far as it had gone and seemed apparently disposed to exercise impartial indoment

To-morrow Messrs. Whitaker and Wells will testify. It is understood that Governor McEnery and the other conservative officers, claiming an election in 1872, will to-morrow address a letter to election to the arbitration of the inil mittee, upon the original returns which they guarantee to produce in Washington. Some signs or disintegration are manifest in the Legislature consequent upon quarrels with Kellogg about appointments. One member, Lane, of Bato Rouge, and Chairman of the Committee on Con Elections, returned home last night disgusted. Other departures are expected to follow.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, Canon of West minster, whose death, in his fifty-sixth year, is just announced by cable from London, was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was born at Holne Vicarage, in Devonshire, June 12, 1819, and was a son of the Rev. C. Kingsley, Rector of Chelsea. We are told in the staid and somewhat stately biographies of this dis tinguished man, which have been repeating them selves in the English papers and periodicals from time to time, that he was "of an ancient family in Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, in that county, who date from a period anterior to the Conquest, and who suffered to the cause of the Parliament. His ancestor' commission to raise a troop of horse has long been in the lamily; it is signed by Oliver Cromwell and Ireton. This Kings ley's younger brother emigrated to America among the 'Pilgrim Fathers,' where the family still flourishes, and where one of them-Dr. Kingsley, who was classical professor at Yale College-lately died, distinguished and lamented, General Kingsley, who commanded a brigade at the battle of Minden, was one of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's ancestors." . Mr. Kingsley was educated at nome until he was fourteen years of age, when he became a pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet. Subsequently he was a student at King's Coilege. London, and Magdalen College, Cambridge. At first it was his intention to study for the law, but after devoting some time to preparation for that profession he changed his minu and became a clergyman. He was for a year and a half curate at Evesham, a moorland parish in Hampanire, when the living became vacant, and ne was presented to it by the patron, Sir John Cope. As a clergyman Mr. Kingsley at once became noted for his stern adherence to uncompromising truth, and as he mixed muca with the working classes he was especially able to appreciate their wants and needs. Out of his championship of the poor spring the title of the "chartist Parson." by which he was so widely known. In the stately biographies to walch we have already alluded, we find him described as one of that small body of men who, ever alive to the miseries of the operative classes, were more especially aroused to action by the revelations of Henry Mayhew, in his papers on "Labor and the Poor." These men, with the Rev. F. D. Maurice at their head, convinced that no one class is chartered to revel in luxury while another is doomed to toll, yet lack the necessary means of existence, and believing that they came into the world on purpose to share in its work, set about inquiring how they could best amenorate the condition of the afflicred and halfstaved poor. They had let their bals and mansions to teach in noisome, ragged schools. They had given and given in money until the conclusion was forced upon them that indiscriminate aims was often a premium to idiness. So they thought that if they could assist their to belp themselves a great point might be accomplished, with more of hear of the man may be a time one, it was determined to commence the experiment with a work of the minute of the man may be a time one, it was determined to commence the experiment with a work of the minute of the man may be a tirue one, for he was determined to commence the experiment with a work of the m ridge, son of the poet. Subsequently he was a student at King's Coilege. London, and Magdalen College, Cambridge. At first it was his intention

The things themselves are neither new nor rare; We wonder how the mischief they came there The things themselves are neither new nor rare; We wonder how the mischief they came there. It is only as falling from the pulpit and the professional chair that such trast could make any impression, could excite even curiosity." But "Alton Locke," though it was Mr. Kingsley's best, was not his first work. As early as 1842 he had published a volume of "Village sermons," and he had already shown himself a lyric and dramatic poet of much merit. At the age of twenty-seven he wrote the "saint's Tragedy," which is one of the best reading dramas of modern times, and contains some remarkable representations of human life as it existed and wrested in the time of Elizabeth of Hungary. Mr. Kingsley also wrote "Yeast, a Problem." 1861; "Phaeton, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers." 1882; "Hypatia, or Maw Foes with an Old Face," 1853; "Alexandria

and Her Schools," a series of lectures, 1854; "Westward Ho." a novel, 1855; "Glancus, or Wonders of the shore," 1856; "Two Years Ago," a novel, 1857; "The Water Babies." 1863; "The Roman and the Teuton," lectures delivered at Cambridge," 1854; "Hereward, the Last of the English," 1866; "The Hermits," 1857; "How and Why," 1869, and "At Last; a Christmas in the West Indies," 1871. Mr. Kingsley also published many sermons, both separately and in collections, and in 1856 he gathered together a volume of his poems. In 1859, he was appointed professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, but ten Years later he resigned and was made Canon of Chester. Year before last he was transferred to the Canonry of Westminster. Mr. Kingsley married in 1842 Fanny, daughter of Pascoe Greenel. Esq., many years a member of Parliament for Truso and for Great Mariow. He was all his life fond of outdoor sports, and not only preached "minecular Christianity" but practised it. In Hampshire he rode to the hounds and studied antiquities and the poor. He was the "Hunting Parson" before he became the "Charitst Parson." At Chester he roamed the fields and studied betany and geology. One of his bottanical rambies extended as far as Liverpool. In 1870 he delivered a series of lectures on bottany to the young men of Chester, and in 1871 another series illustrative of geology. The latter series has since been published with the title "Town Geology." Of late years canon Kingsley's political opinions were more conservative, and while he retained his interest in the poor, he no longer believed it necessary to uproot existing institutions to right the wrongs of the working classes. He visited this country two years ago, making a pleasant impression on the American people. He was in bad health a long time previous to his demise, and his death was not unexpected.

CAPTAIN THOMAS C. HARRIS. Captain Toomas C. Harris, of the Navy, died at

the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia yesterday morning, after a brief illness. Captain Harris was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and entered the navy from that State in 1841. He was first attached to the Brazil squadron, but re-turned to the home squadron in 1843, serving in the Portsmouth till 1847 when he was the Pacific. In 1849 he was ordered to the Naval Observatory at Washington, and returned to the Pacific squadron in 1891. In 1855 he was promoted to be master and commissioned lieutenant in 1857. In 1861 he served on the steam sloop Powhatan and the next year he was commissioned lieutenant commander and went on special duty on the Kearsarge. He commanded the gunboat Chippewa, of the South Atlantic biockading squadron, in 1863, and participated in the attacks on Fort Wagner in July of that year. The next year he was in command of the steam gunboat Yantic, of the North Atlantic squadron, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned commander in 1866, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where he remained till 1866. His commission as captain dated from December 12, 1872 (and he was given the command of the St. Mary's), but his last cruise was in 1866, after a sea service of twenty years. Pacific squadron in 1851. In 1855 he was

JOHN CROWE. Mr. John Crowe, a resident of the city of New

York for nearly half a century, died suddenly at his residence, No. 36 East Broadway, on Sunday alternoon, the 24th inst. His death was not entirely unexpected, for he had been complaining a day or two before of some indisposition, but this did not prevent his usual attention to his religious duties yesterday morning. Mr. Crowe held many responsible positions in the city of his adop-tion. He was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and had reached his sixtieth year. His last employ-ment was that of an officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Andrew Jackson Minor died at his residence in the village of Jamaica on Saturday morning. Mr. was considered in his youth the best rider of running horses in the country. For the past seven or eight years he was engaged as chief trainer in the extensive stables of Messrs. Hunter & Travers. He was a man of exemplary character and noted for his Christian virtues. He leaves a wife, but no children. The inneral will take pince from his late residence at one o'clock this atternoon.

CHARLES H. TRUE. Charles H. True, formerly one of the editors of the Portland Evening Star, and more recently proprietor of the Vermillion (Dakota) Republican died in the latter city on the 14th inst., aged about lorty years. Mr. True was one of the compilers of the "History of Maine in the war," and was well known in his native State.

MELTON A. CLYDE.

Melton A. Clyde, of Springfield, Mass., a member of the firm of Dillon & Clyde, of New York, died as his residence in Springfield vesterday, after a distressing illness of five weeks. He has been a prominent railroad contractor. The latest and largest work with which he was connected is the subterranean tunnel from the Grand Central depot in New York on the line of the railway to Harlem.

RENE MASSON, MEXICAN EDITOR. A telegram from Mexico City, under date of January 17, reports as follows:—"Rene Masson, editor of Trait & Union (French), who was noted for his support of the liberals during the period of the French intervention, is dead."

WILLIAM B. GOBRIGHT.

William H. Gobright, who has been for the past Circuit Court in Baltimore, died in that city durnine years of age. Mr. Gobright was a well known and widely esteemed citizen. He was for a long time connected with the weekly press of Haltimore, being attached to the editorial staff of the Sunday Telegram during a space of five years.

A COUGH GATHERS HEADWAY EVERY HOUR that it is neglected. A single dose of Halk's Horky of Horkhornd and lar may cure as cough to day that if will take a bottle to cure a week hence. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A.—PATENT WIRE ROOF SIGN DEPOT.— tore, Office and Sign Painting; Metal and Brass Signs UPHAM & CO., 399 Broadway.

AN OFFER WILL BE RECEIVED FOR TWO THE AND THREE EIGHT CYLINDER HOE ROTARY PRESSES; WILL BE SOLD LOW. ADDRESS THE NEW YORK HERALD A.—AS A REMEDY FOR COLDS AND RHEU-matism the Russian Vapor Baths, 25 East Fourth street, are unequalled.

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